

## GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Directs that Mr. R. Chennigaramiah be appointed as a member of the Central Recruitment Board.

READ—

Government Order No. 5359-450—C. R. B. 11-37-7, dated 20th January 1938, directing the reconstitution of the Central Recruitment Board for a period of two years.

ORDER No. 3770-3840—C. R. B. 39-38-1, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 7TH DECEMBER 1938.

Government are pleased to direct that Mr. R. Chennigaramiah be appointed as a member of the Central Recruitment Board, during the remaining period of its term, in place of Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai, deceased.

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,

Secretary to Government,  
General Department.

## DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Department of Geology for the year 1937-38.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 9461-40, dated 28th September 1938, from the Director of Geology, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Geology for the year 1937-38.

ORDER No. D. 4983-5043—GEOL. 29-38-3, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 1ST—5TH DECEMBER 1938.

Recorded.

2. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval for gold, chromite, manganese, kaolin, magnesite, etc., current during the year was 127 (111) and the total area covered by them was about 72,323 acres (61,508).

3. *Special Prospecting License for Gold and Silver.*—The Indian Mines Development Syndicate, Ltd., surrendered, during the year, the special license held by them relinquishing thereby an area of 2,360 square miles covered by the license as the geophysical survey and prospecting operations conducted by them in the Manighatta area failed to indicate the presence of any mineral values of economic importance.

4. With a view to find out the lateral and downward extensions of the chrome ore bodies in the several sections of the Byrapur chrome mines, the work done there during the year was mostly of an exploratory nature and the results so far obtained are stated to be encouraging. Out of the 320.5 tons of graphite mined at Ganacharapur, 216.08 tons were supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and a small quantity of 5 tons to the Slate Pencil Factory at Bowringpet. Twenty-four tons of 'B' grade kaolin were supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory. A total quantity of about 48 tons of asbestos was supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Mysore Paper Mills and the Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 34,105 tons of iron ore, 441 tons of manganese ore, 10,912 tons of limestone and 1,600 tons of dolomite.

5. *Mineral Survey.*—The following areas comprising about 200 square miles were surveyed for special purposes:—

(i) A strip of country of about 50 square miles between Koppa and Tirthahalli was surveyed in detail to locate all the noticeable minerals of the region. In addition to kaolin, which forms the main economic mineral of the region, corundum, kyanite, beryl, tourmaline, garnet, mica and vein quartz were located at several places.

(ii) An area of about 50 square miles was surveyed in the Chitaldrug, Hiri-yur and Hosdurga Taluks in connection with the location of pyritiferous schists.

(iii) An area of 70 square miles was surveyed near Bageshpur, Arsikere Taluk, and the occurrence of Graphite, Garnet, Muscovite and Copper, in addition to kaolin and corundum, has been located.

6. *Geological Survey*.—An area aggregating about 100 square miles was surveyed and mapped in detail. In addition, the following investigations were conducted by the department:—

(i) A small area around Ganscharpur, Bowringpet Taluk, was surveyed to study in detail the origin of the graphitic rocks found therein.

(ii) An area of 10 square miles in the Hole-Narsipur schist belt was examined to study the structural and metamorphic features of the rock formations.

(iii) An area of 8 square miles in the neighbourhood of Marconahalli, Nagamangala Taluk, was carefully surveyed to study the nature and origin of the banded gneisses.

7. *Geophysical Survey*.—The department conducted, during the year, some experiments by geophysical methods of survey to locate water tables in certain parts of Bangalore. Orders were issued for the purchase of necessary appliances to conduct prospecting operations by geophysical methods. The Director of Geology proposes to undertake, during the year 1938-39, the investigation by the above methods on the mineralised schists near Chitaldrug.

8. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,  
Secretary to Government,  
Development Department.

#### Reviews the Administration Report of the Department of Mines and Explosives for the year 1937-38.

READ—

Letter No. 496 dated 15th September 1938, from the Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Mines and Explosives for the year 1937-38.

ORDER NO. D. 5062-5122—GEOL. 28-38-1, DATED BANGALORE.

THE 1ST—5TH DECEMBER 1938.

Recorded.

2. The following tabular statement shows the output of gold and silver and the financial results of gold and silver mining operations during the years 1936 and 1937:—

<i>Mining Operations.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
(i) Output of Gold ...	330,710'223 Ozs.	321,856'153 Ozs.
Output of Silver ...	24,642'07 „	25,344'66 „
(ii) Total value ...	£2,307,306-2-9	£2,316,426-6-6
(iii) Total amount paid in dividends.	£519,863-12-0	£558,203-6-6
(iv) Royalty payable to Government.	£193,443-4-11	£213,622-19-4
(v) Total demand under Royalty ..	Rs. 32,29,836-5-0*	Rs. 30,17,200-12-0
(vi) Total collection under Royalty.	Rs. 28,47,342-0-0	Rs. 26,27,638-11-0

\*Inclusive of the previous year's balance.

The schemes that were undertaken by the mining authorities last year for improving the working conditions at the bottom levels of the Champion Reef and the Oorgaum Mines, the two deepest mines of the Kolar Gold Fields, are reported to be nearing completion. In spite of all the arrangements made to reduce the heat in the mines, the air temperatures are still high and the working conditions enervating. There were 23 cases of heat exhaustion during the year against 22 in the previous year. The deepest workings on the Kolar Gold Fields are over 8,200 ft. vertically below field datum and the rock temperature at this depth was about 184° F.

3. *Mining Labour.*—The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1937 was 26,666 (24,581). Of this number, 24,239 were employed in gold mining. There was no change in the general working hours underground or on surface. It is gratifying to note that the mining authorities continued to bestow their attention to the improvement of the living conditions of, and the provision of additional social amenities for, the workmen on the Kolar Gold Fields.

4. *Mining Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported during the year was 223 (244). Of these accidents, 42 were fatal, 176 serious and 5 non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was therefore 218, which works out to the rate of 8.18 per 1000 persons employed against 9.76 in the previous year. Though there has been a gradual decrease in the total number of accidents, the percentage of accidents due to negligence and recklessness was 17.89 per cent during the year as against 15.69 per cent in 1935 and 16.66 per cent in 1936. Accidents from such causes would not have occurred if the individuals concerned had taken due care in carrying out the work entrusted to them. Government trust that continued education of the workmen in safety principles, and stricter enforcement of the rules will help to minimise the occurrence of such accidents in future. In the 42 total accidents, 49 persons were either killed or they died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1.84 per 1000 persons employed against 2.44 per 1000 in 1936. Thirteen accidents due to rockbursts accounted for 19 deaths against 11 and 20, respectively, during the previous year.

During the year, 126 claims for compensation comprising 53 fatal, 3 permanent total disablement and 70 permanent partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields and the compensation awarded under all the above heads amounted to Rs. 70,986 (Rs. 69,658). Besides the above, compensation amounting to Rs. 39,038 was paid in cases of temporary disablement.

5. *Explosives Sections.*—During the year, 807 licenses (8 by Government and 799 by District Magistrates) were granted under the Mysore Explosives Rules against 922 during 1936. The total number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by the Magistrates and Police Officers was 874 (582). This increase is stated to be due to the same premises in towns being inspected more than once in the year. A large number of premises in the interior is reported to have been left uninspected which is not satisfactory. The percentage of licensed premises inspected in all the districts was only 32.49 per cent as compared with 50.30 per cent in the previous year. The fall is noticeable in all the districts and the percentage in inspections is very low in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan. Government regret to note that, in spite of orders issued from time to time, there has been no improvement in this direction. The District Magistrates and the Inspector-General of Police are, therefore, requested to issue strict instructions to the concerned officers in regard to these inspections and take suitable notice of any negligence in this respect. There were 50 accidents due to explosives resulting in the death of 16 persons and injuries to 60 others against 41, 18 and 54, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the 50 accidents, 12 occurred on the Kolar Gold Fields resulting in the death of 7 persons and serious injuries to 15 others. Drilling into or intersecting sockets were the chief cause of these accidents and necessary action is stated to have been taken against persons responsible.

6. *Petroleum.*—During the year 174 (154) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1937, were 2,535,378 gallons and 3,956,640 gallons, respectively, against 2,068,789 gallons and 3,858,118 gallons during 1936.

7. *Carbide of Calcium Rules.*—Five licenses were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

8. *Conclusion.*—The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,  
Secretary to Government,  
Development Department.